

The most severe, however, is one of the best known of the land. The violence, and the number of men, made the name of St. Bartholomew's well known to his neighbors. When he was captured, he was put out with much difficulty, and their horses. Then he was compelled to make his way to Paris, and the April 16, 1793, he was taken to Paris, from the walls of which, where, for some months, he had been living, he had been driven by the bad weather and strong winds.

The winter before last was dreadfully severe in Paris, and many persons are supposed to have perished there for a long time previously. The weather was particularly bad, and the cold had been unusually severe and extreme. Yet notwithstanding the weather, many travellers, chivalry, and others, were attempting the passage, who were compelled to leave their affairs to pass and return home. A more than usual number of deaths were provided, but the loss of many more than usual was severely felt. During the many frozen and cold nights that occurred in December and January of that long winter, the guides did not close their eyes, remaining constantly on the watch; some with no guide, others sleeping out as far as it was possible to go, to meet any hapless passengers who might be unable to reach the walls, or to mount for those who had already sunk and been buried. Yet they could not lately proceed far from the monastery the snow having fallen, particularly in February, to a depth of two feet, and at so late a period in the season, when passengers in general believed they might venture with safety, that the fatality was unusually great. This cannot be fully known till the snow and sunshine of spring have melted the snow, and then are discovered the secret ravages of the season. The avalanche often covers so deeply the victims, that the safety even of the dogs is uncertain; the depth beneath baffles their ascent. It is rather from beneath the snow than from the avalanche that the victims are recovered, pulled out from their fatal canopy by the teeth of the sagacious animals, aided by the long poles of the guides; they are placed on these poles crossways, which serve as a temporary bar, and borne rapidly to the convent. If still remain, however faintly, the instant succors resort to are generally successful; if it is extinct, the perished traveller is borne to the Morgue, and placed in any attitude that suits the taste of his bearers, among the many hundreds who have already ended wandering, in the same gloomy place of rest.

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

The Birmingham Journal says, "A very curious, and, as yet, inexplicable occurrence, has, within the present week, furnished matter for the wonder of our countrymen. On Tuesday the 26th ult. about half past twelve o'clock, during the very high wind, Mr. Wilcox, who is a draper and haberdasher, residing at No. 14, in Bull street, was alarmed by the noise of the stones on a back kitchen chimney falling through the skylight in a room under. On a hasty proceeding to the spot, within a quarter of an hour afterwards, for the purpose of boarding it up, a pane of another window broke, and another immediately followed this brittle example. Upon which Mr. W. went to his next neighbor, Mr. Wedgwood, to inform him of the circumstance, who placed himself in a situation which overlooked the back of Mr. Wilcox's premises, when he saw one pane after another forced out. From this time the desolation proceeded into a small house-house adjoining; the entire window, over the door, was forced into the yard, in view of Mr. Wilcox, who was attracted to the spot by the crash. The windows in the passage, according to the front of the house, were soon broken out; as also those of the back and front chambers, during the afternoon, and until late at night, to the great annoyance and no little alarm of the family. In the passage stood a clock, the glass before the face of which was also broken. At eleven o'clock, Mr. and Miss Wilcox were in the shop, when on the latter placing a key near a glass case, a pane immediately broke, this was followed by one in the shop door and another in the back window.

During Wednesday various panes continued to break, and the clock in the passage named above fell down; this was placed up again and rested against the wall by Mr. Wilcox, but on Thursday it fell down as before, and the back of it was broken into pieces in the presence of Mr. W. Various other damage was done to glasses before pictures, looking glasses, &c. From these innumerable circumstances, a great number of persons have assembled around the premises, and the most ridiculous reports and surmises have passed current with the public—earthquakes, the house giving way, &c. Several scientific gentlemen have investigated the case, with the view to ascertain the cause of so singular a circumstance; but they were unable to trace it. They considered that the shop windows were saved by the great quantity of glass, which probably acted as a non-conductor. At the time of the commencement there was no explosion, or any thing to lead them to the supposition that electric matter had fallen, but we think from the circumstances—that the thick plates being split, the brick work and chimney piece along the kitchen grates being much shattered and displaced, that it must have proceeded from such a cause, and discharged the premises with a matter which effected the desolation. Even earthenware cups in cupboards did not escape breakage. Upwards of eighty panes were broken, and the glass in one of the windows appears tinged with a pale green hue. Some of the principal surveyors have inspected the premises, and have found them in a perfectly safe state. We understand that more than one house in the immediate neighbourhood experienced slight effects of a like nature to the foregoing."

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COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—May 22.
Principal and Novelty, or Novelty and Consistency.
MANDERSTON V. ROBERTSON AND READ (SPECIAL CASE)— This was an action on a promissory note for £907, tried at Guildhall in July, 1827, and verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on a special case.

The facts were, that the note was made in 1817, and signed by Robertson and Read—the former appearing to be the principal, while the parties were bound jointly, and not severally.

Prior to the action brought, Robertson being unable to pay, Read was applied to, and he said that he thought he would have never been called upon to pay, and that he did not consider himself liable to pay. Robertson suffered judgment to go by default, but Read defended and pleaded the statute of limitations, and in order to take the case out of the statute of limitations, an account between the plaintiff and Robertson, dated in 1828, was produced, in which Robertson admitted that he had interposed a general defense taken to be a sufficient acknowledgement of the debt by Robertson, the question arose whether the acknowledgement of Robertson was sufficient to bind his co-surety, Read, and the verdict was given to the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on the question.

The case was argued this day by Mr. PLATT, for the plaintiff, and Mr. ALEXANDER, for the defendant; and an attempt was made to found on the circumstances that it did not sufficiently appear that the six hundred pounds, on which the interest was acknowledged by Robertson to be due, was the £607, for which the joint note was given; but

Lord TENTERDEY remarked, that nothing was said about this at the trial; it having been agreed for granted that the sums were the same, and that the only question reserved was, whether the acknowledgement of Robertson was binding on Read. It was admitted that the answer of Read, when applied to for payment, was not sufficient to take the case out of the statute; but it was argued that the acknowledgement of Robertson was clearly sufficient to bind him, which indeed he admitted, by not defending the action; and that, as the note was a joint one, the acknowledgement, or promise, of part payment by Robertson, was binding on his co-surety or principal.

The COURT was of opinion, that under the circumstances, and upon the law of this case, the co-surety was bound by the acknowledgement of his co-surety or principal.

Verdict for the plaintiff confirmed.

From the Quebec Gazette, July 2.
We are sorry to learn that the outrage on the St. Roch Presbyterian, where the thieves headed securing a large booty severely wounded the Rev. M. M. Paquet, with a view, it was supposed to murder, has been followed by the transmission of a letter to that gentleman, of which the following is an extract:

"If I have not been able to kill you, for your guard, for I am looking for every means to revenge myself, and it will be done before a fortnight. They considered that the shop windows were saved by the great quantity of glass, which probably acted as a non-conductor. At the time of the commencement there was no explosion, or any thing to lead them to the supposition that electric matter had fallen, but we think from the circumstances—that the thick plates being split, the brick work and chimney piece along the kitchen grates being much shattered and displaced, that it must have proceeded from such a cause, and discharged the premises with a matter which effected the desolation. Even earthenware cups in cupboards did not escape breakage. Upwards of eighty panes were broken, and the glass in one of the windows appears tinged with a pale green hue. Some of the principal surveyors have inspected the premises, and have found them in a perfectly safe state. We understand that more than one house in the immediate neighbourhood experienced slight effects of a like nature to the foregoing."

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PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1829.

The July number of Professor BILLMAN'S *American Journal of Science and the Arts* is accompanied by an address from the editor to the friends of scientific literature, which we regret to find necessary, though we trust it will prove effectual. A work which is not only universally approved in this country, but received as equal to the best of its class in the most enlightened cities of Europe, affords, at the end of eleven years, no compensation to its distinguished conductor for the exertion of his talents and the employment of his time. One thousand subscribers would ensure its complete security and efficiency; while its patrons now amount to less than six hundred. An appeal similar to the present, availed the journal from extinction two years ago.—

That which we now feel ourselves called on to do, we hope, do more; and not only save us from the discredit which we should feel conscious of deserving, in permitting the failure of so valuable a publication, but effect the editor's desire of placing it "permanently and securely on the highest ground."

Messrs. R. H. HOSON and S. M. STEWART, have each lately added to the many beautiful articles displayed at their respective stores in Chestnut street, a series of *Vues of the Falls of Niagara*, from the lithographic press of KENNEDY and LUCAS. These prints, five in number, we regard as equal to any specimens of the art ever produced in America. The drawings have been executed with great taste and skill, from points of view very judiciously chosen. Two of the sketches represent the American, and two the Horse-Shoe, or Canadian fall; while a profile of the first and a distant front of the other are united in the fifth. We hardly know which class should furnish the greater number of purchasers; those who have visited, or intend soon to visit this most astonishing of Nature's works—except, perhaps, Vesuvius—and perhaps the Geysers of Iceland—or those who manage to get through the summer at home, and mean to do so for the rest of their days. The latter should procure them in self-defence. The others, on returning from the great northern tour, will find their cockney friends—we speak from experience as listeners—much more disposed to attend to descriptions which, though often eloquent, are sometimes rather confused, if aided and illustrated by the drawings of such artists as BRIDGMAN and LUCAS. We could quote Horace, but the passage is rather hackneyed.

Early in Saturday evening, a black woman, supposed to be deranged or intoxicated, or both, talking and staggering in Chestnut street, near the wharf, was beaten by a gang of idle boys, who annoyed the poor wretch until she turned to chase them. They ran, shouting and laughing, and she fell with her head against the curbstone. Blood flowed abundantly, and the woman lay senseless. Her wound was bound up by some charitable person, and it was proposed to send her to the Hospital or Alms-House in a cart. The mention of a cart seemed to recall her senses, and she immediately asked if a hansom coach could not be procured. This was, very reasonably, thought unreasonable, and she was sent away in the more humble vehicle. As the accident appears not to have been attended with fatal, or even very dangerous consequences, it would hardly have been worth noticing, except to remark that, while grown people in this city are generally very orderly, the runagade boys are no better than they should be. We may be laughed at for taking the matter in hand; but we frequently hear grievous complaints from old citizens.

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Under the title *singular coincidence*, the Duke of WELLINGTON figures as the hero of a sentimental story.—"The expected marriage between the son of a gallant Duke and the daughter of an eminent physician, which we alluded to a fortnight ago, will, if it takes place, offer a new instance of those remarkable coincidences which, however we may attribute them to accident, we secretly believe and feel to be the result of something more special. It is understood that the father of the young Marquess, when the latter went abroad about a year ago, intimated that if on his return to this country the attachment which subsisted between the parties should remain the same, he should, notwithstanding the vast difference in rank, not oppose the union. Since the absence of the lover, however, a remarkable change has taken place in the personal attractions which first won his affections—the lady having been afflicted with the small pox. We mention this fact, only for the purpose of stating the singular coincidence between the Duke and the Marquess, and the Duke himself left England after having given his affection to the present Duchess, and engaged her in return, under the understanding that their marriage should take place on his return. During his absence, however, his intended bride was affected in precisely the same manner as the daughter of the worthy physician has been during the absence of her lover; and her personal attractions were for the time greatly deteriorated. On the Duke's return from India the lady is said

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ACING.

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“A. Y. Daily Advertiser.”

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PATENT SAILS.—A patent has been en-

rolled in England, by Samuel Brooking, R. N. Fly-

mouth, for an improvement in manufacturing

sails. It consists in arranging the pieces of can-

vas lengthwise, in the direction of the greatest

stress on the sail; so that the seams shall be in

the direction of the pull by which the sail is

made tight.

This direction, of course, varies with the

shape of the sail.

In square sails the seam ex-

posed in the middle, which is made very strong

by a vertical sail, to which it is firmly secured

in a slanting direction, towards the lower corner,

SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Arrived, yesterday, 400, with news, to Thomas Weller & Co., built May 21.

Sloop Oliver, from New Orleans, and 17 days out from the Gulf to the Cooper River, comes, under command of Capt. John H. Stewart, Jr., 20 days, to New York, from Mobile, 10 days, from New Orleans; Henry Elkins, of Middle Tennessee, from New Orleans; L. Deane, of Philadelphia; Nathaniel Green, Esq., Charles H. Adams, Jr., W. M. Stewart, Jr., C. W. Mason, Jr., H. J. Jordan, Jr., S. V. Moore, from New Orleans; James Bowles, from New York; William of Boston; Nathan Bowles, from New York; Thomas Farrow and V. in the steamer, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 14th inst.

The annual commencement of Rutgers College will be held in the city of New Brunswick, the 18th inst. The Junior exhibition will take place on the evening preceding commencement, and an oration will be delivered before the Philosophical and Pothosian Society, attached to the institution, by Mr. Horatio of Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 14th inst.

The London Register of Arts, for June, contains a description of Howard's (of Baltimore) patent improved railway carriage.—Ston A. Bill's (of N. York) improved mode of drawing and working any sparkling liquor, so as to avoid the escape of the head air.—West and Stevens' (Richmond, Va.) improvement in the mode of forming hat bodies.—Judge's (of Washington) patent for proving hemp and chain cables—together with half a dozen other American improvements. Indeed, a majority of the inventions described are American.

There are among the daily establishments in New York, three "news boats"—one supported by all the morning papers save one, another by the all the evening papers, and the third by the Journal of Commerce. It is mentioned as the result of their competition, that the packet ship Cambria and the Edward Quisen were boarded 30 miles off the Hook, by the newspaper collector of the latter establishment. No other communication was had with either of these vessels, for nearly 24 hours, and the letter bags, containing 1995 letters, were not deposited in the New York Post Office for more than 40 hours afterwards.

During a thunder storm at Smithville, (N. C.) a man named Cassidy was struck twice, one stream of the fluid entering his mouth and bursting open his bowels, discharging itself on his right hip; another striking him on his nose, and discharging itself on his left hip. At Montgomery, (Alabama) on the same day, Mrs. Patsey Melvin was struck and immediately expired. The family were all in the house at the time, and Mrs. Melvin was sitting near the fire place when the melancholy event happened. Notwithstanding the house is small, no other person sustained any injury from the shock. The top of the chimney was thrown down, and the windows were literally shattered to pieces.—*Savannah Georgian*.

We understand that in the late violent thunder storm a few days since, a barn at Middlestown Point, in this county, was struck by lightning and consumed to ashes. During a portion of the same, a man who was standing near the chimney was severely scalded.—A man, who was serving as a constable, was shot through the heart, and died.

At the Land Office at Vandalia, in the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in October next.

At the Land Office at Sparta, in the State of Alabama, on the second Monday in October next.

At the Land Office at Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the third Monday of October next.

From the Greenwich, Mass. Gazette.

We learn that on Friday last, a severe hail storm visited Ashfield. The extent of the greatest violence was about two miles in breadth, and 4 or 5 in length. The rye in the fields was levelled to the ground, and the corn cut all to pieces, so that nothing remains but bare stalks. It is said that on Saturday morning "hail stones might be shoveled up in cartloads."

Daniel H. Cory was recently examined before E. Dumb, Esq., of Keene, N. H., charged with the murder of a widow Nash, a person nearly 70 years of age. The head of the victim was horribly mangled. He was committed after a short examination for trial in October next.

Tallahassee, June 23.—Those who intend to emigrate to Florida will never, perhaps, find a more favourable period than the coming autumn. The price of corn will probably be lower than at any future period. Considerable quantities have already been offered at 27 1/2 cents a bushel.

The master of a small vessel arrived here yesterday from the neighborhood of Brier Island, Florida, 55 days from New Orleans, and 6 days from St. Augustine, where he put in for a supply of water and provisions, with cotton, lead, &c. Passengers, Miss. McLean, Mrs. Williams, and 15 in the crew. Left for New Orleans, June 24. The Concord was supplied with provisions and water by S. W. Parsons, by the schooner Albion, of Hartford, from Mobile for Bay of Mexico. June 24. On board of Concord, 100 cases of Cuba精神. June 25. Captain Cyrus, from New York, a ship of water supplied with a barrel of molasses—supposed she puts in the Bahamas for a supply of water. Name given, U. S. ship Hornet, standing towards Cape Antonio. Cyrus, Captain, of Philadelphia, sailed several days before. Cyrus, 8th Inst., off Watch Hill, brig Edwin King.

Below, a brig supposed to be the Concord, from New Haven, 8 days, to Captain Tuttle, New Haven, 8 days, fisherman, E. A. Pease, from New Haven, 8 days, to Captain Gardner, New Haven, 8 days, to Captain Sleepy, Webb, New York, 8 days, to Captain E. C. Farley, New York, 8 days, to C. & F. King.

Schooner Sarah, Blackford, John H. B. with pilot, Left, 3d inst., by brig Fame, arrived 7 days before from New York, Hope & Susan, from Philadelphia; Parrot, from New Haven, N. C.; Eliza Jane, Boston, and Conqueror, from New Haven, 8 days before. Cyrus, Captain, of Philadelphia, for New York, 8 days before. Cyrus, Captain, of Philadelphia, sailed several days before. Cyrus, 8th Inst., off Watch Hill, brig Edwin King.

Below, brig Benjamin Ruggles, Wattle, from Legras, with pilot, A. C. Pease, from New Haven, 8 days, to Captain C. C. Clark, Clear, St. Croix.

Schooner Diana, Harriet, Cyrus. Brig. Pease, Eliza, Fletcher, Hallidie. Brig. Mayflower, Candia, West Indies. Brig. Charles Sidney, Nassau, Curacao.

Schooner Penobscot, Bartol, Portland. Brig. Pease, brig Roanoke, Marshall, Stockton.

Passenger in the packet ship Henry IV, Capt. John B. Pease, from New Haven, 8 days, to Captain Shackford, brought us a St. John paper (the Observer) of the 20th ult. The following are extract:

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